DAILY REPORT

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MALTESE CSCE FORMULA REJECTED BY DELEGATES

LD261828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 26 Aug 83

["Pool" item]

["Formula Which Could Break the Deadlock at the CSCE Over Its Demand on the Security in the Mediterranean's -- agency headline]

[Text] Valletta, Aug 26 (XANDIR) -- The formula was announced last night by Malta's ambassador to the conference, Mr. Evarist Saliba who said that it was also forwarded by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff to the leaders of the Soviet Union and United States. The formula emerged after contacts by the Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on behalf of the Nordic prime minister. Mr. Mintoff in his message said it appeared that there is some substantial support for the suggestions.

The proposal was: The chairman would register the readiness by all participating states to give their support, moral and material and no less than to formally extended [as received] for the conference on disarmament in Europe, for initiatives which Malta and other participating Mediterranean states may launch in the post-Madrid period to maintain and amplify the contacts and dialogues of participating states in terms of the Helsinki Final Act as initiated by the CSCE with the non-participating Mediterranean states to include all states in the Mediterranean, with the purpose of contributing to peace, reducing armed forces in the region, strengthening security, lessening tension in the region, and widening the scope of cooperation in which all share a common interest as well as with the purpose of defining further common objectives.

Mr. Mintoff said that the suggestion was a far cry from the aspirations and security needs of participating Mediterranean states, but Malta would endeavour to give this suggestion serious consideration if the United States and the USSR would give their approval.

During this speech Mr Saliba dismissed any responsibility in the Swedish formula and strongly objected to questionable tactics being used in replacement of consultations as the proper means of reaching concensus. Malta is not seeking to win the favor of one or the other superpower. Mr. Saliva said that the proposals presented provided the basis for a solution.

Malta cannot find sende in an extended adjournment and will not agree to it. It believes that the conference should carry on its work in plenary as long as necessary. If it is not possible to continue the work in Madrid, Malta is prepared to host the continuation of the meeting in Valetta. The formula was later rejected and delegates worked until mid-night without nearing any solution on the Maltese problem.

REACTION TO ANDROPOV EUROMISSILE PROPOSALS

Prague On Proposal

LD281432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Ilja Jenca commentary]

[Text] The summer session of the Disarmament Committee ended in Geneva last Friday.

No positive results were reached, merely an acknowledgement that the existing stockpile of nuclear arms is so high that even if their manufacture is stopped immediately there will still be too many of them. Our planet is plunging through space like a giant aircraft carrier. It is equipped with enough weapons and ammunition to destroy 15 other planets like the earth. The Pentagon, however, thinks that even this is too little, and is taking steps to militarize space. It is doing so at a time when the Soviet Union has submitted to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly a treaty draft prohibiting the use of force in space and from outer space against the Earth.

On Saturday -- to speak graphically, on the eve of the next round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe -- the Soviet Union came out with another important initiative to bring about an agreement at Geneva. What is the core of the new proposal outlined by Yuriy Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his replies to questions put to him by the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA? In the case that a mutually acceptable agreement, including a decision by the United States to abandon its intention to deploy new missiles in Europe, is reached, the Soviet Union would, while maintaining its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country at the level equal to the number of the British and French missiles, destroy all the missiles that would be reduced. In this case, a considerable number of the most modern missiles, known in the West under the name SS-20, would be destroyed.

This quotation unequivocally refutes the West's anti-Soviet argument, which disparaged similar proposals put forward previously by claiming that the Soviet Union would never destroy the SS-20 missiles, that it would merely transfer them to the eastern parts of its territory, which would then pose a grave threat to Japan and China. Unjustifiable speculations on this subject have repeatedly appeared in the Western press. Their purpose has in essence been threefold: to accuse the USSR before the world of engaging in cunning practices and of having a dishonest attitude to the disarmament talks; to frighten Japan and China by the usual specter of the so-called Red Threat; and mainly to gain time in the Geneva talks themselves and to deadlock them until the very threshold of the date of the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in the capitalist states of Western Europe. This has all been done with the aim of being able at the end to accuse the Soviet Union of causing the Geneva talks to fail to reach positive conclusions and of causing the continuation of the arms race. In order to make this deception more credible, Washington has occasionally informed the world that it has peace proposals itself but that the Soviet Union is unwilling to accept them.

What is the truth, however? Yuriy Andropov explained this in his reply to the first question put to him by PRAVDA. The draft of the so-called American zero option calls for the destruction of all Soviet medium-range missiles, that is, not merely those with which the Geneva talks are concerned, but it calls for no destruction of missiles or nuclear launchers by NATO. Another American proposal has agreed to a certain number of Soviet medium-range missiles with the provision that American missiles in Western Europe, where British and French ones are already deployed, would be increased by an equal number. To call such an attitude flexible is a mockery of reason.

The Soviet Union has already suggested a zero option for Europe -- to liquidate all nuclear means. The United States does not want to hear anything about this. The offer for both sides to reduce the existing means to one third does not suit it either; nor did it accept a proposal to agree to the same number of launchers and warheads on both sides. The United States has rejected many more proposals than it has submitted itself. Comrade Andropov commented on this. If the United States and its NATO allies endeavored at least slightly to reach an agreement on an equal basis, the development of the Geneva talks would be totally different and an agreement would not be far away.

Whether such an agreement will be reached depends on the United States and the whole of NATO. The next round of talks, which will begin as early as 6 September, will be decisive in this respect. The world public realizes this fact. The threat of new Pershing missiles in Western Europe is in reality not a threat to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community alone, because these missiles can hit not only Moscow or Leningrad, but they also pose a threat from the same bases, for instance, to northern Africa or the Middle East. Where are the guarantees that they will not be used against countries that will not be willing to obey Washington's diktat and which fall into the so-called American sphere of interests. From this viewpoint the Pershing-II missiles do not pose a threat to Europe alone. The struggle against their deployment has become a worldwide problem. This is borne out by the protests by peace-loving forces the world over, even in the United States itself.

A favorite claim of Washington politicians is that the feverish arms build up is to frighten the Soviet Union. The result, however, diverges from this rather peculiar wish. The American missiles are intimidating U.S. allies more each day. In July this year 3/4 of the inhabitants of West Germany rejected the deployment of medium-range missiles even if no agreement is reached at Geneva in the autumn. Among those who have spoken in favor of postponing the date of the deployment of the American missiles are Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou; Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme; and Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International. Bruno Kreisky, former Austrian chancellor, has appealed in the same sense to Ronald Reagan in a personal letter.

The United States has to date been avoiding, under various pretexts, all offers to reach agreements. It has, however, never missed an opportunity to accuse the Soviet Union of an alleged superiority in the number of weapons and to release more money for armament, following this immediately with accusations that its partner at the talks in Geneva does not come up with constructive proposals while allocating yet more money on armaments. As soon as the Soviet Union comes out with a fundamental peace initiative, Washington lets it be known that the matter has to be considered in detail, but instead of this there follows a curt rejection that the proposal in question has brought nothing new, and the Pentagon again receives increased allocation of dollars. Who then has a true and sincere interest in reducing and eliminating the nuclear threat?

The first foreign reactions to Yuriy Andropov's replies to the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA have had a common denominator: once again Moscow has come up with an emphatic appeal for reason and peace. The statement of the leading Soviet representative is being assessed as another convincing proof of the Soviet Union's firm resolve to preserve peace and as proof of its firm resolve to eliminate the danger of a nuclear holocaust. Sober-minded politicians and representatives of the peace-loving public approve and welcome the USSR's consistent stand. The overwhelming majority of people are not willing to listen to Washington's assertions that intensified arms build up is the only possible way to preserve world peace. The overwhelming majority of mankind wants to hear a clear-cut and positive answer to this unequivocal and proven Soviet peace initiative. Success at the Geneva talks is still possible, but the United States must demonstrate its interest in reaching an honorable agreement on an equal basis.

Sundic Urges U.S. Response

LD272043 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] The foreign political commentary in the daily news is connected with the continuation of Soviet-American negotiations on Euromissiles in Geneva.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has proposed the liquidation of Soviet medium-range missiles which would, on the basis of the agreement with the United States, be withdrawn from the European part of the country if the Atlantic Pact abandons the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Begin Sundic recording] The readiness of the Soviet Union to liquidate all its medium-range missiles which it would withdraw from the European part of the country in exchange for the United States halting the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, can be assessed as a new and very significant contribution to reaching agreement between the two super-powers at the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

In an interview with the CPSU Central Committee organ PRAVDA, Yuriy Andropov specified that the missiles which the Soviet Union would withdraw from its European part would not in any way be redeployed beyond the Urals, as China and Japan fear, because, as Andropov said, these missiles would be destroyed. The PRAVDA interview with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the other hand, confirmed the view of those like the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who for some time have considered that an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on Euromissiles is possible and that, in this case, the decision of the NATO pact on the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe would be unnecessary.

For the moment, it is too early to speak about the future of this latest, and one could say, most far-reaching Soviet initiative, but it is important that the Japanese prime minister, Nakasone, has already assessed the Soviet initiative as very positive, and one would expect a similar reaction from other countries as well. Of course, the most important thing is what the United States, to whom the Soviet offer is addressed, will say. But if there is anything controversial -- because it is certain that additional explanations will be sought from the Soviet Union -- it could be the number of missiles that the Soviet Union would withdraw from the European part of the country.

Soviet-American talks on Euromissiles, let us recall, will be resumed on 6 September. This will be the decisive phase in the negotiations this year, and the further development of relations between the two super-powers to a large extent depends on their outcome, as does, of course, the fate of the NATO decision on deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. This being the case, it would be extremely dangerous if the United States did not find anything new in the initiative of Yuriy Andropov, because it at least shows that the Soviet Union is ready to talk about all aspects of disarmament and that it does not want confrontation with the United States. Even if analyses show that the latest Soviet initiative could be expanded, it cannot, broadly speaking, be dismissed as a propaganda maneuver.

However, if it is dismissed, Europe and the world will not be able to count on lasting and stable peace in the foreseeable future, because, as Andropov stated in his interview with PRAVDA, the Soviet Union will take countermeasures if American medium-range missiles are installed in Western Europe. It is to be hoped, therefore, that things will not come to this, because, let us repeat once again, the Soviet initiative implies a mutually acceptable agreement on missiles and not new confrontation.

BTA Observer Commentary

AU271533 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 27 Aug 83

["Flexibility and Constructiveness:" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 27 (BTA political observer Krasimir Drumev) -- At the Soviet-American negotiations on the nuclear weapons in Europe time turns into an extremely important political factor. The future relations between the two states and the future of the East-West relations in general will to a great extent depend on the way time will be used in the months to come. This is why the public is very well aware of the importance of displaying flexibility in Geneva with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable decision. Mr. Reagan's "zero and interim option" have already converted into a classical example of demagogy, which should disguise the ambition to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Despite this the White House does not abandon them. It is the phraseology of the U.S. propaganda alone that has changed. The word "flexibility" started to appear very often with the hope that it will enervate the new wave of protests on the part of the public against the White House policy and will facilitate Mr Reagan's reelection as president.

Mr Yuriy Andropov's interview for PRAVDA has produced evidence once again of what a genuine manifestation of a good political will is. And it is measured not by words, no matter how nice they are, but by concrete deeds. On the table of the Geneva negotiations there have already been put several Soviet proposals, all of them having a common denominator -- they render an equal account of the interests of both the Soviet Union and the other party. Through his interview in which he has stressed that in case an agreement is reached the Soviet missiles subject to cutting down will be destroyed, Mr Yuriy Andropov deprived the Western propaganda from any possibility of continuing to convince people that the missiles would have been replaced to the east and even redirected against Japan and China. Now it would be very difficult to find out other false argumentations against the Soviet stand which is staunchly defending the necessity of reducing and even completely liquidating the nuclear opposing. [as received]

And if, despite all this, we will now hear a "no" from Washington this "no" will, in the most categorical way, corroborate of a political lack of responsibility. It would be good, if before uttering it those in the White House re-read Mr Yuriy Andropov's statement that the Soviet Union's flexibility has its limits -- they are determined by the interests and the security of the Soviet state and of its allies.

The bitter historical experience has given a lesson to the Europeans that only one "initiative" taken by one of two states is enough to set them at odds, while for reaching an agreement both states should take the initiative. It is high time for Washington to understand this. Because neither the present nor the future will forgive them if they reject Moscow's hand honestly extended for reaching an agreement which can become crucial for the international relations and can reveal the road towards the stable peace and security.

Tirana Radio Report

AU271845 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] TASS reported yesterday a new proposal made by the Kremlin chief, Andropov, in a PRAVDA interview, according to which Moscow is prepared to eliminate a certain number of SS-20 missiles on condition that the United States relinquish its plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. As always, the Soviet propaganda praised this proposal to the skies as a reflection of the Soviet Union's goodwill.

Andropov stated that Moscow is of the opinion that the United States is showing flexibility in the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which, as is known, were interrupted in July. However, Andropov went on to threaten that should the United States continue to block the talks, the Soviet Union would take countermeasures on a regional European as well as global scale.

As has become customary, the United States characterized this proposal as being no different from previous ones.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON FRG EUROMISSILE POLL

LD261803 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] According to a public opinion poll, two-thirds of the West German electorate would vote against installing Pershing and cruise missiles in their country if the government held a referendum. Milika Sundic comments:

The public opinion poll also revealed a high degree of uniformity of replies to questions regardless of the party affiliation of the people interviewed. The vast majority also feel that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on Euromissiles and the reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons should go on until a mutually acceptable agreement is reached.

The FRG coalition government, which is striving for the successful outcome of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, has not analyzed -- at least not publicly -- the results of the public opinion poll, but it is obvious that the results will not make the government change its views or go back on its existing obligations. This means that the Bonn Government will not hesitate to install Pershing and cruise missiles on FRG territory if no agreement is reached at the Geneva talks by the end of this year. In other words, Kohl and Genscher are against postponing the installations beyond the date originally set to begin installing medium-range milliles in the FRG and other member countries of the Atlantic Pact, as is proposed by some Western countries. However, Bonn is not giving up efforts to reach an agreement on missiles. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, has just sent a message to Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, asking the Soviet Government not to create problems in connection with the French and British medium-range missiles. Let us remember that Moscow does not want the French and British missiles left out of the list of missiles the West has at its disposal in Western Europe -- in other words, it considers them to be an integral part of the missile and nuclear potential of the Atlantic Pact, which, objectively speaking, cannot be denied, at least not with regard to the British medium-range missiles.

The West German electorate is not likely to be able to decide the fate of Pershing and cruise missiles because, at least for the time being, the government does not envisage a referendum. However, the government's missile headaches are not over. One might even say that Kohl and Genscher are afraid of what may happen this fall, because the public opinion poll which we mentioned at the beginning shows that it is not only the Greens who oppose the installation of missiles in the FRG, but members of the other parties represented in the Bundestag. This fact is the only explanation for the really persistent efforts being made by the Bonn Government to bring about an agreement on Euromissiles between the Soviet Union and the United States and this make the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles unnecessary. When Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated some time ago that the best thing for Europe would be to have neither U.S. nor Soviet missiles on its soil, he had good reasons for saying so.

GDR COMMITTEE APPROVES USSR DISARMAMENT MOVES

LD261816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- The events of recent months confirmed the assessment of the international situation made by the Moscow summit of leading representatives of the parties and states of the Warsaw Pact. This was noted by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber on Friday in Berlin at a meeting under the committee's chairman, Hermann Axen. The appeal made by this summit pointed the way for peoples, parliaments, and governments, through new acceptable proposals, to put an immediate stop to the armaments spiral and to achieve positive results at the Geneva negotiations.

The committee, which gave its opinion on the decision the USSR Supreme Soviet made on 16 July 1983 "about the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union," decided to recommend to the Presidium of the People's Chamber that this significant document be considered at the next sitting of the highest people's representation of the GDR. Through its far-reaching proposals made to the nuclear-arms powers to freeze all nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union once again proved its determination to solve the key question of the present time, which consists in the soonest possible ending of the arms race and the subsequent transition to disarmament.

The members approved Axen's report on his official visit to the Netherlands in June this year.

SPAHIU ATTENDS SEMINAR ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU271930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] In the course of implementing the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions, the Presidium of the People's Assembly today organized a seminar in Shkoder with the participation of chairmen and secretaries of the permanent commissions for education and culture of all the district people's councils. The participants discussed the further elevation of the role of these commissions in implementing the tasks set out by the party in the field of education and culture. The seminar was also attended by Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Petro Dode, first secretary of the Shkoder District AWP Committee; Dhimiter Dhora, deputy chairman of the Permanent Commission for Education and Culture of the People's Assembly; and other invitees.

The seminar dealt with the role of the Permanent Commission for Education and Culture of the Shkoder District People's Council, which, further perfecting its method and style of work, has raised its performance in resolving state and social problems. The commission has organized its work well in controlling the implementation of the party's decisions, as well as those of higher state organs and of the Shkoder District People's Council Executive Committee, defining problems and persistently checking on the way they have been resolved. The commission's studies have been placed on sound organizational foundations. It has undertaken studies pertaining to problems such as the qualitative elevation of the work of schools, the workload of pupils in primary and secondary schools, the post-graduate qualification of cadres, the elevation of general cultural work, and so forth. Working groups, including members of the People's Council, specialists, and activists from the people's councils of city quarters and villages, have engaged in control activities and analyzed various problems pertaining to the education and culture sector, also raising a number of problems with the Executive Committee, the People's Council and the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The seminar stressed the need for scientific planning of the work of the commissions, taking into consideration various aspects connected with the Law on the People's Councils, as well as the need to work systematically and with full responsibility. The seminar also stressed that control over the activity of the relevant sections and institutions concerned with education and culture must be improved and must at all times remain at the center of the activity of the permanent commissions and inseparable from all their other activities. The seminar also dealt with the need to further improve cooperation with other commissions of the people's councils, groups of activists, and mass organizations. Comrade Xhafer Spahiu summed up the general conclusions of the seminar.

BRIEFS

MURRA AT TROPOJE MEETING -- The 40th anniversary of the national liberation struggle of Tropoje District against the foreign occupiers was commemorated today. Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of people's defense, attended a rally held on this occasion. Jakup Shpendi, chairman of the Tropoje District People's Council Executive Committee, opened the meeting. Prokop Murra greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and Enver Hoxha personally. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 83 AU]

URUGUAYAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Zhivkov

AU261932 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, who is on a visit to Bulgaria. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere the two parties' leaders informed each other of the two parties' activities and exchanged views on topical questions related to the world communist and workers' movement, to the international life.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Rodney Arismendi stressed that the aggressive militarist policy pursued by the United States and its NATO allies has led to a serious aggravation of the international situation and to increasing the danger of war. They resolutely condemned the policy of blackmailing, threats and provocations, pursued by the U.S. Government against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and the stepped up intervention of the U.S. imperialism in Central America.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Rodney Arismendi expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Uruguay and expressed mutual determination to continue to develop the friendship and cooperation between them on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism in the name of the common communist ideals of peace, democracy and socialism.

The meeting was attended by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Decorated by Zhivkov

AU261931 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, decorated Mr Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay with the order of "Georgi Dimitrov".

The highest Bulgarian order was conferred on Mr Rodney Arismendi for his great contribution to the struggle against imperialism, the reactionary forces and fascism, to consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Uruguay, between the Bulgarian and the Uruguayan peoples, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

By stressing that the patriots and the democratic forces in Latin America rank among the first in today's clash between the forces which are fighting for a revolutionary renewal of the world and those of imperialism, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the Communist Party of Uruguay constantly continues its activity for uniting all the democratic forces in that country in the name of the happiness of the Uruguayan people.

Mr Rodney Arismendi thanked for the high distinction and stressed that it is a recognition for his party which has developed in an extremely hard and constant struggle for the liberation of their fatherland, against fascism and imperialism. Mr Arismendi continued saying that he believes that this award is a confirmation of the close friendship between the two parties.

He also said "we, the peoples of Latin America feel the fraternal hand extended by the Bulgarian people at a moment when U.S. imperialism threatens with invading Nicaragua, is interfering in El Salvador, is stepping up its provocations against Cuba and is backing up the fascist dictatorships and the most reactionary forces in South America and the Caribbean region. The people of Uruguay, who after terrible hardships have created conditions for an approaching restoration of liberty, also took part in the liberation actions of the peoples of the continent."

Attends Official Dinner

AU271351 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has given an official dinner for Comrade Rodney Arismendi which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Comrades Milko Balev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, also attended the dinner.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED

AU271906 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 27 (BTA) -- Today the fifth session of the Bulgaro-Mozambique economic and techno-scientific cooperation commission ended by signing a protocol.

The session was presided over by the co-chairmen of the commission: From the Bulgarian side -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and on the part of Mozambique -- Mr Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party.

A review was made of the previous economic, techno-scientific and trade relations between the two countries and it was found that they are developing fruitfully.

Measures for the further deepening of cooperation were outlined. The setting up of joint ventures for production activity in the sphere of agriculture, industry, geological prospecting and ore mining are envisaged. Bulgaria will send specialists who will render their assistance in the development of Mozambique's economy and they will also train Mozambique's workers and specialists. A number of key projects of the economy of Mozambique will be built.

Mr Ognyan Doynov and Mr Marcelino dos Santos signed the document.

Mozambique Delegation Departs

AU281524 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] On 28 August the Mozambique governmental-economic delegation which took part in the 5th session of the Bulgarian-Mozambique Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, departed from Bulgaria. The delegation was led by Marcelino dos Santos, Politburo member and secretary of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee, and chairman of the Mozambique side of the commission.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, deputy ministers, and other officials.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SYRIA

AU261930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Syrian General Federation of the Workers Trade Unions, a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, has left for Damascus to pay an official visit to Syria.

AZ-ZU'BI-LED SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 28 AUG

AU281753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] On 28 August, at the invitation of the National Assembly, a Syrian parliamentary delegation led by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, and other officials. Afterwards the delegation laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRENCH WRITER HERVE BAZIN

AU281948 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Varna, August 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the famous French writer Mr Herve Bazin -- president of the "Goncourt" Academy, winner of the International Lenin Prize for Peace and of the "Sofia" Prize for Culture. He is on a visit to Bulgaria. In the talk they had they dwelt on a wide range of questions related to the cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and France and the socialist build-up of Bulgaria. Discussed were also topical international matters and questions related to the struggle for peace.

The guest, who is for the fourth time in Bulgaria, expressed his admiration with the headway Bulgaria has made in the economy and culture.

LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED 21-27 AUG

AU271532 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 21 and 27 August, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parenthesis):

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a military ceremony in Bansko in connection with admitting graduates of military academies into the party (1730 GMT 21 August). Dobri Dzhurov is also reported to have attended a military ceremony in Velingrad organized by Bulgarian military academies graduates who participated in a march to sites of former partisan battles (1900 GMT 22 August). Dobri Dzhurov also welcomed in Smolyan the graduates of the Bulgarian military academies who are expected to be commissioned as army officers (1730 GMT 25 August).

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a celebration in Sofia dedicated to the "Day of the Miner" (1730 GMT 25 August).

OFFICIALS DENY KNOWLEDGE OF TOMASEK LETTER

Janku Expresses Surprise

LD260922 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Some press media have carried a report that Archbishop of Prague, Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek, has sent a letter to the Secretariat for Church affairs of the Office of the Government Presidium of the CSSR in which he protests against alleged discrimination against Catholics in Czechoslovakia. Engineer Vladimir Janku, director of the secretariat, told us about this report:

[Begin Janku recording] Your question is a surprise to me. It was 24 August yesterday and today is 25 August. But I have not yet received a letter. This means that I do not know what I am to answer and what this supposed letter is about. Naturally, I have rather strange feelings about the propriety of this proceeding: a letter that has allegedly been sent to Czechoslovak representatives is commented on in the West even before a letter like this has been actually sent. One perhaps only needs to add that we are used to this extreme lack of propriety on the part of numerous Western media, as they very often comment on events and present them as a great horror, a great show, which have never happened. They comment on and analyze various materials and letters that either do not exist at all or are quite different. After all, in the sphere of church policy, we have only in the last few months a number of similar cases in which pieces of information were utterly misused and (?misrepresented). [end recording]

Secretariat Sees Slander

LD262032 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Several days ago Austrian and American radio stations, and subsequently Vatican Radio and other Western media, citing the Vienna-based Catholic press agency, KATHPRESS, carried a report that Prague-based Cardinal Tomasek had sent to the Czechoslovak State Secretariat for Church Affairs some kind of protest letter. The letter allegedly criticized debate on the position of the churches in Czechoslovakia that was carried by Czechoslovak Television in the middle of June. We asked the officials concerned about this and the result is remarkable. The secretariat has not received any such letter. It did not receive it then or since then. The connection is obvious. Western centers simply needed some new reasons for slander, especially in connection with the preparations of the visit to Vienna by Pope John-Paul II, which certain circles of reactionary emigres and revanchists want to exploit to the maximum to launch attacks against socialism and to slander Czechoslovakia. We ask oursleves the following: We have become somewhat accustomed to their falsifying of the facts; if a Catholic agency draws into its own designs the person of a cardinal, is this not too much?

CTK CITES ANDROPOV INTERVIEW ON MISSILES, PRC

LD262143 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow -- The Soviet Union today expressed its readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in Europe to the level of the British and French missiles combined, and to liquidate those by which the number is reached the number is to be reduced, if mutually acceptable agreement is reached with the United States.

The offer was made by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Yuriy Andropov in an interview to be published by the daily PRAVDA tomorrow.

Noting that no progress has been made in the talks and no [as received] can be hoped for if the United States persists in its present stand, the Soviet leader stated:

If a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, including the U.S. decision to give up the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, while keeping its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country on the level equal to the number of British and French missiles, would liquidate all missiles by which the present number would be reduced. In this case a considerable part of the most modern missiles, known as SS-20's in the West, would be liquidated.

Yuriy Andropov stresses this new manifestation of goodwill refutes NATO claims that the Soviet Union actually wants to preserve the SS-20 missiles, which are to be liquidated, by moving them from Europe to the east.

It depends on the U.S. and all NATO whether such an agreement is reached and the next round of the Soviet-U.S. talks beginning on September 6 will be decisive for this, the Soviet leader stated.

He emphasized that throughout the negotiations the Soviet Union has taken a constructive and flexible attitude, but this flexibility has its limits which are dictated by the interests of security of the Soviet state and its allies.

If the U.S. attitude continues to be unconstructive and one-sided, and if U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles are really deployed in Europe, we shall naturally have to take appropriate retaliatory measures to preserve the balance of forces both on the regional, European, as well as on the global scale, the Soviet leader stressed.

Turning to the state of Soviet-Chinese relations, which has been lasting for two decades and which the Soviet Union does not consider to be normal, Yuriy Andropov noted that some positive tendencies have recently appeared in them.

Political consultations are held and their next round will begin in Beijing on October 6. Trade is being expanded and contacts are being resumed in many other spheres.

However, the present level of bilateral contacts is far from what it should be between large and in addition neighboring powers, such as the Soviet Union and People's China. Joint elaboration and implementation of confidence measures on the Soviet-Chinese borders would help to a considerable extent to improve the atmosphere in the relations between the two countries. We are ready to conduct a political dialogue with China on the principal questions of world development, above all on the questions of strengthening peace and international security.

The improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations assumes special importance and topicality in the conditions of the present sharpening of the international situation. It can be stated that the positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations will be beneficial to our countries and will undoubtedly favourably influence the entire international situation, Yuriy Andropov noted.

TV COMMENTARY ON RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND

LD262354 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] This week should have passed off in Poland, according to the notions of some leaders of the former Solidarity organization and their sponsors from the Western diversionary centers, in accordance with their own script and under their own direction. They wanted to try to provoke large-scale strikes, which were to have mainly slowed down work considerably or merely simulated it. But neither in the Gdansk shipyards, on which they had relied most, nor in other Polish enterprises did anything of the sort happen. In sum, work proceeded normally, and Polish workers simply ignored these provocative appeals. Even Western media have been compelled, not without sorrow, to admit the total failure of the planned subversive actions, which they hoped would aggravate the situation in Poland again.

This did not succeed. In any case, some leaders of the former Solidarity organization have decided to end their illegal activity and report to the Polish authorities. As Wladyslaw Hardek, one of the six members of the illegal leadership of the former Solidarity organization, as well as other lower-rank officials, have admitted in several television appearances, it is necessary to put an end to subversion and thus create conditions for the successful course of normalization.

Lech Walesa has not yet reached such a conclusion. Yesterday, although he failed, he attempted to disturb a meeting between Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and workers of the V.I. Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk.

From these facts it is apparent that despite all the difficulties the process of consolidation continues in Poland but that nonetheless, there still exist forces there that are trying to upset it, or at least to slow it down.

RALLY HEARS KORCAK ON PEACE, ECONOMY

LD281904 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] A peace rally linked with the celebrations of 800 years of the existence of the town took place in Dacice in the Jindichuv Hradec District today. Citizens and youth, who came there from various place in southern Bohemia to give their support to the realization of the noble idea of maintaining peace, disarmament, and the struggle against war, were addressed by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier.

He stressed that historic experiences have created in the consciousness of our people a close connection between the ideas of the national and state existence, the demand for social justice, and the longing for a world without wars, and in this connection, he recalled the importance of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War held in June.

Comrade Korcak went on to say that this year can be critical for Europe if new American missiles are deployed there. However, it can also be a year of a turn towards peace and security if the interests of nations are asserted.

We reply to the proclamations of crusading campaigns against socialism by further strengthening our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, he declared, and he expressed appreciation for the principled and flexible concrete steps to build up confidence and by putting forward proposals to reduce international tension is thwarting the plans of those who are fanning war.

In the further part of his speech, Comrade Josef Korcak dealt with the unity between building and protecting our socialist homeland. When he spoke about our economy during the first half of the current year, he said that we had succeeded in speeding up the dynamism of development and that we are ensuring both the regular functioning of the national economy and current living standards. He spoke critically about those manufacturing enterprises that still prefer the easier lines of production, regardless of the needs of society.

He devoted a great deal of attention to the role agriculture plays in meeting our food requirements from our own resources. He singled out the demand of strict economy, the continuous raising of yields without resorting to an uneconomical use of grain.

Comrade Josef Korcak also focused during his speech at the peace rally in Dacice on the improvement of living conditions and the embellishment of our homes, recalling at the same time the work of the national committees and measures designed to improve their work.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO GUSTA FUCIKOVA

LD270322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Gusta Fucikova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and honorary chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, in Prague Castle today, and presented her with the Klement Gottwald Order for the Construction of Socialist Fatherland. The high state distinction was awarded to Comrade Gusta Fucikova at the proposal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee for her life-long selfless work for socialist society, on her 80th birthday. [Gusta Fucikova is the widow of the Communist journalist Julius Fucik, executed by the Nazis]

Comrade Gustav Husak highly praised the long-term and committed political work of Comrade Gusta Fucikova for the development of socialist society. He underlined her personal contribution to the work of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, the movement of the Czechoslovak Defenders of Peace, and the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation. He conveyed to her the congratulations and cordial greetings from the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and wished her good health and personal happiness for the future.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES INDIRA GANDHI EMISSARY

LD262034 Prague CTK in English 1656 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Friday Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Natwar Singh who has come to Czechoslovakia as a special envoy of Indian Premier Indira Gandhi.

In their talks, the two statesmen exchanged views on the present situation in the world, mainly in connection with the forthcoming 38th U.N. General Assembly, and appreciated the contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to the preservation of peace, detente, security, and extension of international cooperation.

They confirmed the joint interest of Czechoslovakia and India in a quick solution of serious international problems and the determination to actively work for it, and stated with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Indian friendly relations are favourably developing in all spheres.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S ORDER ON SLOVAK UPRISING CITED

LD290951 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] The CSSR minister of national defense has issued an order to mark the 39th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. In the order, it is stressed that the determined stand of the Vlovak people 39 years ago, under the leadership of the Communist Party, was the start of a crucial stage of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak working people against German fascism and its Czechoslovak lackeys for a untied and nationally and socially more just Czechoslovakia.

The order goes on to pay tribute to the heroism of those who took part in the Slovak national uprising and to the political, material, military, and moral support provided by the Soviet Union.

It concludes by recalling the new demands on the further growth of the economic, scientific, and technological potential of our country in the current complicated international situation, and on the defense capability of our state, on its military might, and the combat-readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

DEPARTING PNC'S AL-FAHUM ASSESSES CSSR TALKS

LD280944 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Excerpt] A Palestine National Council [PNC] delegation has been visiting Czechoslovakia in the past few days. We asked the council's chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, for the following interview today before his departure by air.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade chairman, how do you assess the course of your talks, and what are your impressions of Czechoslovakia?

Al-Fahum in Arabic with superimposed Czech translation] Our visit to Czechoslovakia has been very successful. We had talks with Comrade Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and also with Comrade Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council. I can say that we were in full agreement in our opinions on the issue of the Palestinian people's self-determination and on the problem of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. We also discussed the growing tension in international relations arising from the militarist policy of the United States and its allies, an integral part of which is the decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. On this question too we noted complete agreement of opinions. [end recording]

HONECKER WRITES ARTICLE FOR GREEK JOURNAL

LD261322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Athens, 26 Aug (ADN) -- Under the heading "Erich Honecker: Never Again War," the Greek and English language journal GREEK FORUM INTERNATIONAL has published on the front page of its latest issue an exclusive statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Honecker notes that the remarkable progress in relations between the GDR and Greece in recent years in the political, economic, and cultural fields is exercising a stabilizing influence on the situation in Europe. With this in mind, the political dialogue between the two countries should be continued in a decisive manner at all levels.

The peoples did not need the dangerous acceleration of the nuclear confrontation, which would result from the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, Erich Honecker stated. It is necessary to reduce the nuclear potential on both sides on the basis of equality and equal security. It is in this spirit that the GDR has reacted positively to the Swedish proposal for the creation of a zone in central Europe free from nuclear weapons, and also welcomed Greece's initiative for the denuclearization of the Balkans and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation without ships carrying nuclear weapons.

FISCHER MEETS INDIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD262017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN) -- India and the GDR wish to further expand their cooperation to secure peace, detente, and disarmament. This was said by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Indian Deputy Foreign Minister K. Natwar Singh during talks in Berlin today. Singh is in the GDR as a special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The two politicians stressed the need above all to end the arms race and to achieve substantial progress in the field of disarmament. Fischer and Singh praised the high level of relations between the GDR and India, which are marked by trust and close friendship.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD281704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin -- Foreign Affairs Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen arrived in the GDR on Sunday on an official visit. He was invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who welcomed his guest and accompanying delegation at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Other leading representatives of the GDR Foreign Ministry were present to welcome him. Also present were Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the GDR, Henrik Holger Haxthausen, and GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Denmark, Heinz Oelzner.

MUELLER RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD270451 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party aquainted itself today with experiences in land improvement in the Neu-Brandenburg Bezirk.

The delegation was cordially welcomed by the head of the Friedland Agricultural-Industrial Association, Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The guests inspected equipment in the Great Friedland Meadow. Unused moorland had been made arable there by young people 25 years ago.

HERRMANN ATTENDS SOLIDARITY FAIR IN BERLIN

LD261333 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Under the slogan: Solidarity aids victory -- away with the NATO missiles decision, the traditional journalists' solidarity fair began early this morning in Berlin's Alexanderplatz. The stands set up by 140 editorial boards and publishing houses were surrounded from the beginning by thousands of Berliners and guests of the capital. Staffers from Berlin factory newspapers cordially welcomed Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive.

At noon Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the Politburo and chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, visited Alexanderplatz. They met with representatives of the PLO, the ANC and SWAPO. During the talk the representatives of peoples fighting for freedom and independence showed themselves to be extremely impressed with the reaffirmation of solidarity by the people of the GDR as clearly expressed today in the center of Berlin. Joachim Herrmann stressed that anti-imperialist solidarity is close to the hearts of GDR citizens. The fighting peoples can always rely on the working class of the republic and its party and on the youth and on the entire country.

AIR TRAFFIC TO LEIPZIG FAIR EXPANDED

DW290717 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpt] In view of the fact that the time factor is playing an ever greater role in the strong competition in the world market, air traffic to the Leipzig Fair has been expanded. There will be direct air links to the Leipzig Fair this time from Amsterdam, Belgrade, Brussels, Budapest, Duesseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Helsinki, Copenhagen, Ljubljana, London, Milan, Paris, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Vienna, Zagreb, and Zurich. This is a genuine improvement of the fair's service.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SYRIA -- On Tuesday Peter Krause, state secretary in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery Building, was received for friendly talks in Damascus by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talks, the two sides discussed the state of economic cooperation between the two states as well as ways to further deepen it. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

CONTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DISCUSSED

AU261439 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 25 August on page 3 carries an 1,500-word article, entitled "Private Tradesmen," by Gabor Dobos, head of a main department of the Ministry of Domestic Trade. In the article, Dobos reviews the proliferation and activity of private tradesmen.

He notes that from 13,000 in 1980, "the number of private tradesmen increased annually by 16 percent and was nearly 17,300 by the end of 1982. Their share of the retail trade turnover has increased from 2 to 3.5 percent. New private businesses are opened primarily whereever the demand for them is greatest. Last year, almost 50 percent of them were opened in villages, more than one-third in provincial cities, and the rest in Budapest."

Dobos says that "private tradesmen purchased goods valued at 4.6 billion forints from wholesale trade enterprises in 1982, 30 percent more than the preceding year. This quantity of goods accounts for 1.1 percent of the annual turnover of socialist retail trade." Private tradesmen purchase a considerable, rapidly increasing portion of the merchandise they sell directly from producers — farmers, local industry, and small cooperatives.

Dobos concludes that "private trade has proven by its activity to date that it is a good supplement to and, at the same time, competitive with state commerce. Therefore, its future development will continue to be justified and useful from the viewpoint of supplying the population."

KADAR, OTHERS MEET WITH NEW ENVOY TO CUBA

LD280237 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic; Istvan Sarlos, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly; have met Istvan Bognar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to the Republic of Cuba, who will leave for Cuba in the near future.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS WITH SED MEMBER KROLIKOWSKI

LD280300 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) — Jozsef Marjai, the deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has held discussions with Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, who is staying on a brief holiday in Hungary. Jozsef Marjai and Werner Krolikowski surveyed the economic and trade cooperation of Hungary and the German Democratic Republic, and exchanged views on timely world economic issues. Werner Krolikowski met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Present at the talks was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

MSZMP SECRETARIES HAVASI, SZUROS MEET FRG VISITOR

LD270443 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A member of the Executive Committee of the West German Social Democrats has held talks in Budapest.

Wolfgang Roth, who is also deputy chairman of the party's parliamentary group, held talks about the most important issues of the world economy and international politics with Ferenc Havasi, and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee.

MSZMP'S SZUROS RECEIVES VACATIONING PCI OFFICIAL

LD270441 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 25 Aug 25 Aug 83

[Text] Bidapest, August 25 (MTI) -- Today Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, held cordial comradely talks with Gavino Angius, board member of the Italian Communist Party, currently on holiday here on the invitation of the HSWP, [MSZMP]. During the talks the work of the two parties, and timely issues of the international situation and the communist and workers' movement was discussed and the intention to develop bialteral relations reaffirmed.

PROGRESS IN ORLANDI KIDNAP CASE ASSESSED

LD231855 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] It is exactly 2 months since Emanuela Orlandi, a citizen of the Vatican, was kidnapped. The investigation has been going on since then. What assumptions are being made about the fate of the 15-year old girl? A telephone report of Erno Kiraly from Rome deals with this topic:

In its Monday evening news Italian television described how the police combed a deserted stretch of the bank of the Tiber in Rome in a search for Emanuela Orlandi. There remains complete uncertainty about the whereabouts of the girl, who is a Vatican subject and who disappeared exactly 2 months ago, and about her kidnappers. Essentially the television report only informed the Italian public that the search is continuing without let-up, including on the 62d day -- let us add -- without significant results.

The Orlandi (?baby) -- as the popular press treats the case -- has gone from the level of a simple kidnapping to assumptions concerning an international plot which is more suited to certain political considerations. However, it became clear relatively soon that this assumption has no basis whatever. The press has also guessed at who wrote the seemingly mystic messages in which the release of Ali Agca was demanded originally. Now, however, it would be satisfactory if the pope were to make a statement that Ali Agca is a human being just like everybody else and accordingly he deserves the same treatment.

Pope John-Paul II has spoken five times on behalf of Emanuela Orlandi without success.

Following certain misleading telephone calls and letters, three seemingly important announcements sent on behalf of a hitherto unknown Turkish organization have also strengthened the dounbts. First of all, there are doubts as to whether the letter writers indeed hold Emanuela in captivity, but there are also great doubts as to whether the author of the texts with the many spelling mistakes is really a Turk. According to the opinion of handwriting experts and psychiatrists, (Tuerkash), who signed the statements, is Italian, or somebody who pretends to be mad, probably in order to mislead the investigation. The current assumption is that Emanuela Orlandi has fallen into the hands of a band or bands organized for the supply of prostitutes, just like those fellow sufferers of hers whose human tragedy will never develop into a case.

POLICE DISPERSE PRO-SOLIDARITY GATHERING

NC282047 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 28 (AFP) -- Riot police (Zomos) broke up a gathering of several hundred supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union here tonight at the flower cross of Saint Anne's Church.

The Zomos, in full combat gear, broadcast a dispersal order over loudspeakers then made identity checks as the crowd broke up around the traditional gathering point for opponents of the regime.

Meanwhile, some 10,000 Catholics filled Warsaw's Saint Stalinslaw Church and the surrounding streets as a pro-Solidarity priest predicted the rebirth of the banned trade union.

"Solidarity is a tree whose branches have been cut off, but this tree has deep roots in hearts and spirits. New branches will sprout to remind the world that it still exists," Father Popieluszko said, as the crowd raised their arms and gave the V-for-victory sign.

"The nation now knows what it wants and the movement is unstoppable," he added.

WALESA SPEECH AT 25 AUG LENIN SHIPYARD MEETING

LD271729 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1205 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Speech by Lech Walesa at 25 August Meeting of Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski with workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk -- recorded]

[Text] The first reply: Why was it that our statute had no clause about the party's leading role? Well, here is my reply: The menu did not contain it either. [applause, laughter]

I am of the opinion that the Constitution is binding on everyone and that redundant repetitions of this simply lack sense. That is why our statute had no clause of this kind and, in my view, why the struggle was irrational and needless.

The fact that we did not build a second Japan is no cause for laughter because we did not build a second Poland either.

Why was no one from the socialist countries invited to our congress? I am very sorry: I myself signed the invitations to all union centers. [shouts of bravo, applause]

The fact that we did not get money from those quarters is no fault of ours either. We did not ask them, or anyone, for money, but we would willing have accepted it. [applause] As for groups of pickets, I am convinced -- and I am sure I know about everything -- there were no such groups, because we have never fought, either with fists or tanks, and we do not intent to fight.

I would also like to recall that on 13 December there was no strike and the last one was coming to an end at the universities and schools and was to have been ended at the Jasna Gora. We never managed to do this.

At the same time, I would like to recall that all the solutions and all the problems that were controversial -- proposals were put forward before 13 December, only no one wished to avail himself of them.

The issue of advisers was on such controversial matter. After all, I myself, personally, put forward proposals to solve this problem before 13 December, just before 13 December and right after the introduction of martial law. Of course this is, more or less, what it looked like: You have grievances regarding the advisers? Very well, let us jointly work out the statute on advisers, let us pass it and those who exceed the statute would then be individually responsible.

As for the strike issues -- of course, these issues were also in our way, somewhat, but indeed there was a solution: We wanted to set up -- and we did make proposals -- a joint commission which would resolve these problems jointly.

But agreement was not forthcoming on this either.

Of course, just like Mr Premier, I could start listing things, but I know that a whole night would not be enough for me to list all the remarks and grievances I have regarding the government side, and I could make accusations against it with similar ease.

Now I am doing something I am not very good at; but I prepared this statement myself, today, and it took me 10 minutes to do it, scribbling on my knees, of course: The hall mark of reason and compromise. Three years ago, for the very first time and, so far for the last, we spoke to each other as Pole to Pole. It was so promising! The government side's argument that things took a different turn is quite familiar to all of us. The television, radio, press and representatives of the authorities have laid bare everything that they could.

I am of the opinion that Solidarity did make mistakes. But, in my view, the government side made even greater mistakes. We were not given the chance to defend ourselves or give public explanations. Maybe this will happen this time.

The goal and composition of our meeting today are not fully clear. We are assembled here by accident, we have not been delegated. From the very inception of its existence Solidarity was not a loved baby; obstacles were placed in its path. Struggle was necessary for every step, for everything. There are a few thousand examples and not enough time: A whole night would not be enough to list them.

Generally, mistakes of which we are accused were made because the needs and aspirations were not met halfway and effective methods [as heard] were imposed only under threat. Nothing could be done without threats; you were simply sleeping. This, in turn, in the final phase, gave rise to our raids on the lethargic socioeconomic-political cadres. This was not a desire to take over power; it was due to lethargy and to a lack of understanding of what we are about.

We are disappointed today. You have made a career at our cost and instead of understanding us, you insult us, you dissolve everything and you send tanks and truncheons against us.

In August 1980 our slogan was: Yes to socialism; no to distortions. Today our slogan is: Yes to socialism, but no to the methods and ways which you have chosen. We do not wish to ruin socialism. We do not wish to take over power. We are not undermining alliances. We want you to sit down with us around a table to talk about mistakes. We will find solutions together and safeguard ourselves against further distortions for the better future of our homeland.

At long last, stop being scared of us! There are no issues which cannot be resolved through compromise if there is good will. Let's stop playing chess and checkers on the same chessboard. Nobody can be defeated here. We have to win together and to find possible and sensible solutions. Let's finally free these unfortunate people in prison. They are not counterrevolutionaries. I repeat, they are not enemies of the system. They are enemies of the method. Let people come back to work. Let them know that they live in a socialist country. Of course, if you treat us as enemies of the system you can intimidate us with the whole system.

I am stating here once and for all that, in our majority, we are not enemies of the system and of everything connected with it. We are here and we want to talk about methods and means so that they do not lead to errors and distortions and to surrounding factories with tanks.

Together, (?without shouting matches), let's talk about a table about what is right. We will certainly not find out whether the path is right through tanks and sticks.

And now my personal affairs. Stop talking about my millions or about being half-American, because I am a Pole and have no accounts in the West. Not a penny did I misappropriate. I can show accounts for everything to the people who trusted me.

In conclusion, I am asking you, please do not feel offended. Let's sit around the table. Let's talk Pole to Pole and find the way together toward the better future of our homeland. Thank you very much. That's all. Now please add something to my speech, because really I scribbled it down in 10 minutes.

SOLIDARITY'S HARDEK REPORTED 'DISAPPEARED'

NC290746 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Malmo, Sweden, Aug 29 (AFPO -- Former Solidarity official Wladyslaw Hardek, who recently went on Polish television to say he had left the banned union, has disappeared, an exited Solidarity official said here last night.

Mr Hardek returned home the day after his television appearance to gather some personal effects and after leaving has not been heard of since, according to the official.

His family have contacted the police, who said they knew nothing of his whereabouts.

The official said Solidarity leaders in Poland have doubts about the voluntary "surrender" of their former colleague.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS UNION MEETING AT STEEL MILL

LD261714 Warsaw PAP in English 1519 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 Aug -- PUWP CC First secretary, Prime Minister Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, went to Katowice this morning to meet the workers of the 160-year-old Baildon Steel Mill, one of Poland's oldest steelworks.

In the Baildon shapemill and hammer-forging departments which are in operation since the end of the last century, and in the electric furnace shop, the PUWP CC first secretary held direct talks with workers to learn about the working conditions, pay system, production situation, the steel mill's prospects and recreational conditions of the crew.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski met with members of the executive committee of the Metallurgical Trade Unions Federation in the Baildon steel works -- Poland's first national trade union organization claiming more than 100,000 members from 93 metallurgical enterprises.

The trade unionists informed General Jaruzelski about steel workers' problems and the lines of trade union activity.

Next, a national meeting of trade union activists started in the sports hall of the Baildon steel works. The meeting was attended by representatives of 200 major Polish factories and representatives of other union organizations, both those already registered or newly setting up.

The unionists accorded a warm welcome to General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The speech delivered by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Federation of the Metallurgists' Trade Unions, playing host to the meeting, opened the discussion that followed.

The discussion centered on the exchange of experiences and views on the most important issues for workers and on problems connected with the rebirth of the union movement which gathers 3.2 million members. Union activists pay much attention to the necessity of shaping partnerlike relations between trade unions and the administration, to strengthening the system of genuine consultations carried on with trade unions on draft decisions and legal acts concerning the working people.

Resolution Adopted

LD271858 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Next, a many-hour discussion was held at the meeting during which the most important problems of trade unions were reviewed. The unions are an advocate of the interests not only of their members but also of the entire working crews and all working people. That is why welfare and pay questions, problems of protecting the interests of the working personnels and also economic conditions on which an improvement in the situation of the working people at a time of crisis depends figured prominently in the exchange of experiences and views.

Difficult conditions under which the unions are set up and function were an important current of the discussion.

The development of a model of relations between the state and economic administration and the union movement based on partnership was considered a fundamental question. This requires the setting up of a system of a genuine consultation of proposed decisions and legal acts on issues important for the working people, beginning from the central authorities and ending with the management in enterprises. The debaters said that the trade union law did not define duties of the management concerning consulting the unions precisely enough.

The debaters pointed to the necessity of clearly specifying and dividing powers of the worker self-management and the trade unions. Sometimes conflicts take place in factories when the worker self-management takes over the rights of unions on welfare questions, which the unions consider to be their sphere.

(?After this), the debaters forwarded many other postulates on behalf of the unions and the working crews. The solving of these problems in the interests of the working people throughout Poland depends largely on frequent and matter-of-fact contacts of representatives of the authorities with the working personnels.

The Katowice meeting was held nearly on the eve of the third anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie social agreements. It is to these agreements, concluded with the working class, that the unionists, who feel responsible for their implementation, referred.

In connection with the forthcoming third anniversary of the signing of the social agreements, Tadeusz Kucharski, member of the founding committee of the Federation of Work-Enterprise Trade Unions of the Power Industry Employees, proposed that the day of August 31 should be honoured with good and productive work. This will be a slap in the face of the enemies by the people who feel themselves to be hosts of this country.

After all the speakers had taken floor, Deputy Prime Ministers Zbigniew Szalajda and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, as well as Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of labour, wages and social affairs, and Professor Zbigniew Salwa, first deputy chairman of the Social Consultative Committee of the Council of State, expressed their opinions on the suggestions, proposals and motions submitted in the course of the meeting.

The participants at the Katowice meeting welcomed with applause the statement by M.F. Rakowski who said: "Walesa and his followers have once again, and probably for the last time, proved that they cannot be partners for us in any negotiations which concern the future of the trade union movement. There is no place for them in that movement now as they have inflicted great harm on Poland that will have a bearing on our fate for a very long time."

The unionists welcomed with approval the announcement that on the prime minister's order, from tomorrow on, the government will proceed with detailed consideration of the meeting's conclusions.

The participants of the meeting adopted an appeal to trade unionists in which they state:

"We have come to live and work in a period of great international tension threatening the world peace. Today, as the current U.S. Administration and the governments of the NATO countries accelerate the development and modernization of their military potentials, an attempt is being made to impose the arms race on the progressive forces and nations of the world.

"Despite the peace initiatives of the USSR, the Warsaw Treaty countries and other countries, European security which was the basis of international and economic contacts, scientific and cultural cooperation, tourism and normal human contacts is really endangered.

"The 1st of September is approaching -- the day when Nazi Germany [words indistinct], a day which will never perish from the Poles' memory.

"We thus come out in support of the appeal of the World Federation of Trade Unions for that day to become a world day of peace which we, the working people should celebrate by particularly hard and effective work. At the same time we call for:

-- support for the initiatives for the world progressive forces aimed at preventing the deployment of mass destruction weapons in Europe and the world at large,

-- the elimination of the existing arsenals and halting the production of new generations of nuclear weapons,

-- an unceasing contribution by all means possible to the protection of that most precious value that humanity has, peace."

At the end of the meeting, the floor was taken by the 1st secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Speaking at the end of the meeting the prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said that the rich content of the debate at this first great trade union forum would be the subject of analyses by party authorities and the government, and would underlie their programmes.

The premier also characterized the current international situation: the intensification of the propaganda aggression by the West, the West's ignoring of peace proposals put forth by socialist states' and the Western restrictions, a form of violating international agreements.

Assessing the development of the internal situation, the general stressed that despite many threats thus was becoming normalized and the motive force behind the normalization was patriotism and the hard work of society. The PUWP CC first secretary also spoke of the role of the trade unions which are being reborn as a concrete force which counts in the country.

Closing the debates, Chairman of the Federation of Metallurgical Unions Alfred Miodowicz referred to the issue of partnership raised at the discussion. He voiced satisfaction over the announcement that the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the government would study conclusions from the Katowice meeting with trade unionists in detail.

At the same time, he called on activists of union organizations to also examine by themselves possibilities of their actions [words indictinct] implementation of suggestions, proposals and postulates forwarded at the meeting which ended shortly before midnight.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON FOOD ECONOMY

LD271349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] The state administration's current targets and issues related to the food economy are being discussed in Warsaw at a conference attended by viovodas and mayors of towns with voivodship status, as well as by members of the government.

The conference is chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Wlodzimeriz Oliwa, minister of administration and spatial economy, said in his report that at present one of the most urgent tasks is the full normalization of life in the country. That is why local authorities must participate actively in actions taken to ensure public law and order.

ARRESTS FOR 'ANTI-STATE' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD271744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] The number of people benefitting, thanks to the amnesty law, from the chance to return to normal life in society is growing daily. According to the data of the security services, 137 persons had come out by 26 August. Until recently they had been carrying out activities in the underground organizations which were contrary to the law. The process of establishing a stable social life in Poland strikes a decisive blow to the plans of those who, counting on the possibility of provoking new brawls, continue their conspiratorial political activities and commit crimes.

In this connection according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, at the request of the voivodship offices of internal affairs the organs of the Prosecutor's Office temporarily arrested the following, among others [all names as heard]: Jan Kosecki in Szczecin, auto mechanic, for distributing leaflets with anti-state contents; Grzegorz Cieciu in Warsaw, assistant at Warsaw University who, being a member of an illegal organization called "The Committee of Social Resistance," distributed publications and posters whose contents ridiculed the political system and slandered the supreme organs of the Polish People's Republic; Jan Skiba in Gdansk, employee of the Lenin Shipyard, who distributed leaflets of the so-called Secret Factory Commission of the Gdansk Shipyard, which urged a pretense of work and the organization of other protest actions. In Pila four persons were arrested. They had distributed leaflets urging protest actions to disturb the peace on 31 August. Quite soon these cases, along with the indictment act, will be referred to courts.

GLEMP REPORTED CONVALESCING AT REST HOME

LD261938 Warsaw PAP in English 1532 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 Aug -- The Polish Primate's Secretariat announced today that Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp spent nine days in a clinic following a surgery and was afterwards recuperating at home under the eye of doctors.

According to the team of doctors taking care of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the post-operation period was running correctly.

Following the doctors' advice, the Polish primate went to a resort town today to have some rest.

COMMUNIQUE OF POLISH EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE

LD261644 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Communique of the 195th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the eve of ceremonies of Our Lady of Czestochowa, on 25 August 1983, Polish bishops gathered to hold the 195th Plenary Conference of the Episcopate at the national sanctuary of Jasna Gora. The conference was chaired by Cardinal Franciszek Macherski, metropolitan of Krakow.

The meeting opened with prayers and wishes for the speedy recovery of the primate of Poland who is convalescing after surgery.

The bishops made a preliminary assessment of the first fruits of the holy father's second pilgrimage to our homeland in June this year for the Jasna Gora anniversary. Despite known circumstances, and contrary to earlier anxieties, the pope's pilgrimage was very impressive. Society demonstrated high discipline, culture, political maturity and most of all deep religiousness. It was confirmed once more that one can unite Poles around the highest Christian, human and patriotic values. We experienced the presence of the vicar of Christ on Polish soil as a great national retreat. The holy father assessed our situation and outlined a religious and social program for all Poles and brothers in faith. The episcopate expresses its deepest gratitude for this program to the holy father. It becomes our program for today and tomorrow.

The holy father teaches: Poland is the homeland of all Poles without distinction. The homeland has to be cherished with affection like the Mother Church in Rome, because it suffered a lot and is still suffering.

Poland has the right to exist as a sovereign state and is needed in its place by Europe and the world. A nation is genuinely free when it can take shape as a community determined by the unity of culture, language, history. A state is in fact sovereign when it governs the community and at the same time serves the common good of the community and when it allows the nation to implement a genuine subjectivity, a genuine identity.

The principle of dialogue voiced by the Church must become a fruitful foundation for internal peace and cooperation between Poland and the nations of Europe and the world. On the other hand, when the dialogue between the government and the nation ceases to exist, social peace is in danger and even disappears entirely.

The present difficult moment in the history of the homeland could become a road to social renewal, the start of which could be constituted by honestly implemented social accords concluded in August 1980 by representatives of the state authorities and labor representatives. The road to external freedom leads first through internal freedom, through right overcoming wrong.

The victory of right over wrong signifies life in truth, an honest conscience, love of one's neighbor and development of man as a whole, in conformity with the teachings of Jesus Christ. The saints and the blessed show us the road to this victory, which in the history of mankind is being scored by God, a victory scored by Father Maksymilian and Brother Albert, Father Rafal and Urszula to a heroic degree. The Polish nation must live by its own strength and develop on the basis of its own strength.

In national life it is necessary to struggle for the victory of moral values. The entire Polish nation must live in mutual trust, which must be built, reconstructed and deepened. From the noose of hatred it is possible to emerge only through forgiveness, which is not weakness and does not mean giving up truth and justice; on the contrary, as the Church has always taught, forgiveness distinguishes the man who acts badly from his deed, which must be defined for what it is.

The working man is not only a means of production but also has the right to take part in its entire process while at the same time he also has priority over capital. Human labor must first be referred to God, the Creator. It is the basic obligation of man on Earth, it possesses a fundamental value because it is carried out by man. Work is the duty of man toward God, as well as toward people, both toward his own family and toward the nation and community to which he belongs.

Thus the Pope's teaching has brought close to us again the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and has brought out the sense of human life and the sense of struggle for spiritual values, for the principles of the organization of national, social and state life, and it has inspired all Poles with a new hope for a better future for the homeland. The episcopate passes on and declares all these principles as its own program.

The bishops have considered the country's current situation in the light of the preliminary assessment of the effects of the holy father's pilgrimage and have expressed the conviction that the holy father's pilgrimage has pointed the way toward improving the situation. However, it is to be regretted that the chance created by the pope's visit for an authentic national accord has not been exploited.

The restrictive regulations passed by the Sejm in July this year, both those which are to be enforced permanently, as well as those for the transitional period, re-ignite anxiety. The episcopate intervened in these matters but with limited results. In order for this anxiety not to grow, the authorities need to open up to the justified expectations of the community represented by the social forces which count.

The properly understood good of the country requires dialogue, so that the relevant organizational structures, encompassing the activity of working people and men of culture and corresponding to their justified aspirations, can be rebuilt. The issue of a general amnesty still remains open as does the employment of people dismissed for their convictions and the issue of trade union pluralism, the restoration of the right to study for expelled students, and the reinstatement of all Catholic clubs.

The bishop discussed the problems of the new code of ecclesiastical law and the powers that the new code confers on episcopate conferences. The new code will come into force at the beginning of Advent this year.

The episcopate deliberated on the topic of the synod of bishops which is to begin on 29 September this year in Rome. The topic is: reconciliation and repentance in the Church's mission. This topic, as we know, is at the core of the experiences linked with the current redemption jubilee year. This reminds us that the holy year still continues and the sacrament of repentance and reconciliation is this year a new manifestation of the endless grace of God. We will remember this.

From the throne of the Mother of Grace and the queen of Poland, the bishops conveyed pastoral blessings to the whole nation, particularly the Polish youth, who are beginning in the name of God a new academic year.

POLISH-CUBAN TALKS, MEETINGS END 28 AUG

LD290520 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 Aug -- The official visit by the foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, and the persons accompanying him has come to an end today. The Cuban visitor was in Poland on invitation from Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and Poland's foreign minister.

The visit, whose itinerary included Warsaw and Krakow, was marked by a number of meetings with eminent persons of the Polish political life. Plenary Polish-Cuban talks were also held.

This successive visit to Poland of the head of Cuban diplomacy reaffirmed the traditional favourably developing relations between the two countries and showed full identity of views of both countries on all the matters discussed. This was stated in a joint Polish-Cuban communique published at the end of the talks.

Joint Communique Published

LD290410 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 28 Aug 83

["Joint Polish-Cuban Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 28 Aug — A joint Polish-Cuban communique was published today at the end of an official, friendly visit to Poland paid by member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, at the invitation of member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, from August 23 to 28.

The foreign ministers of the two countries held talks during which they informed each other about the situation in their countries, discussed the development of and prospects for cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on the current problems of the international situation.

Minister Stefan Olszowski informed about the current situation in Poland, about actions taken [words indistinct] resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP, aimed at overcoming the existing difficulties, stabilizing life in the country and creating a wide front of national agreement uniting all patriotic and progressive forces which stand on the ground of building socialism.

The Cuban side assessed highly the efforts made by the Polish nation, the party and the government to overcome the difficulties and consolidate socialist construction and expressed the conviction that the Polish nation will achieve progress in all fields of political, economic and social life.

The Polish side expressed satisfaction at the achievements of the Cuban nation in socialist construction and in the implementation of the resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and confirmed its solidarity with the resolute will of the Cuban nation to oppose all threats, aggression, and blackmail by American imperialism.

The two ministers condemned the policy of interference, economic restrictions and all sorts of pressure against Poland by American imperialism and its allies.

The foreign ministers demanded immediate, complete and unconditional lifting of [word indistinct] blockade against Cuba and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Guantanamo Navy Base, established on Cuban territory illegally and against the will of the Cuban nation.

The ministers stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing favourably in all fields.

They also discussed the current tasks of expanding and deepening the comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Cuba in line with the interests of the two countries and peoples.

The foreign ministers expressed the resolute will of their nations to consolidate the unity of community of the socialist states and deepen cooperation within the framework of the CEMA.

Stefan Olszowski and Isidoro Malmierca voiced their deep anxiety over the international situation which has gravely deteriorated in the course of the confrontational policy of the Reagan administration and of some NATO countries, aimed at a global confrontation and arms race. This is accompanied by interference in the internal affairs of socialist states.

For Poland and Cuba, securing peace, halting the arms race and proceeding with effective disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, are the key problems of the contemporary world. Both countries support the peace proposals, so very important for preserving peace, contained in the declaration of the leaders of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty of June 26, 1983, as an expression of the consistent continuation by all countries of the Warsaw Treaty of the joint effort to stave off the threat of war and improve the international situation.

The two countries oppose the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range missiles, which would create a serious threat to peace in Europe and the world at large.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the forthcoming end of the Madrid meeting by the adoption of the final document. This will serve to effectively keep up the process of CSCE based on the observance of the principles of international law and mutually beneficial cooperation and the maintenance of dialogue with all countries irrespective of their system.

The Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba highly evaluated the positive role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and detente, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism.

The Polish side expressed high appreciation for Cuban activity in the Nonaligned Movement.

Analyzing the situation in Latin America, both ministers voiced their deep concern over the constant deterioration of the situation in Central America in the result of the policy of aggression, interference, and intervention on the part of American imperialism. They demanded an immediate arrest of all hostile activities against popular revolutionary movements in that region.

The two foreign ministers also expressed their concern over the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East in connection with the U.S.-backed policy of aggression continued by Israel.

They condemned the accord signed by Israel and Lebanon in the spirit of Camp David which is only aimed to divide Lebanon as a sovereign state, facilitating the expansionist policy of Israel.

They came out in favour of a just solution to the Palestinian issue, guaranteeing the Palestinian people the right to their own state, and reaffirmed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] as the sole representative of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Both sides condemned the acts of armed aggression made by the Republic of South Africa against neighbouring countries in south Africa and, especially, against Angola.

The Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba come out decisively against the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa, demanding a quick settlement of the question of Namibia on the basis of respective resolutions of the United Nations.

The ministers voiced their concern in connection with the aggravating conflict in Chad in the result of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of that country.

Both ministers endorse the efforts of the Ethiopian nation in its construction of just social relations.

The foreign ministers expressed their support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their effort towards peace in Southeast Asia, in accordance with the proposals contained in the declaration of the summit conference of Indochinese countries last February.

They confirmed their support for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its struggle for peaceful reunification of the country.

Minister Isidoro Malmierca invited minister Stefan Olszowski to pay an official friendly visit to Cuba. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Polish-Cuban Ties Viewed

LD261706 Warsaw PAP in English 1534 GMT 26 Aug 83

[By Olga Andrzejewska]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug -- The characteristic feature of Polish-Cuban bilateral relations is first and foremost the good will for their further development, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, now on a visit to Poland, told a news conference in Warsaw today.

We are very satisfied with the outcome of the visit to Poland. We had the opportunity to hold a number of meetings with the most outstanding personalities of the Polish authorities -- yesterday, with General Wojciech Jaruzelski. We conveyed to him cordial, warm greetings from Fidel Castro Ruz. The most interesting international issues and questions of bilateral relations were touched upon during the meetings.

In the sphere of trade and economy, our relations develop in a satisfactory way. But we also believe that there still exist possibilities which have not been fully used yet, said the minister. We are willing to expand them. A Polish-Cuban meeting on the issue will be held in Warsaw next year. The Cuban delegation will be headed by the minister of foreign trade. Concrete plans for the development of this cooperation will be worked out from this very moment.

Referring to Ronald Reagan's plan to deploy medium range missiles in Europe, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli said: We think that an advanced level of nuclearization in Europe poses a threat to world peace. The U.S. shows resentment towards negotiations on the issue, he stressed. It also does not want to make a step forward and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This aspect of the U.S. attitude can be also seen in our region, the Cuban minister said. The U.S. does not want to promote negotiations on settling the situation in Latin America. Both the Government of Nicaragua and Salvador's revolutionists of the Farabundo Marti front have repeatedly voiced their wish for negotiations.

But the road for talks remains closed due to Washington's unyielding position. President Reagan's reply is well known, he was the one to send the U.S. Navy towards the Latin American coast and American soldiers to the Nicaraguan border, a move most characteristic of the U.S. attitudes. If we manage to advance talks on the issue of deploying missiles in Europe, it will help launching such initiatives in other regions, Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli said.

Commenting on the developments in Chad as a representative of a non-aligned country, Cuban minister approved of the Organization of African Unity's stand on Chad, saying that it is proper.

Answering questions on the U.S. propaganda activity against Cuba, especially about the Jose Marti subverisve radio station, Minister Isidoro Malmierca said that if the station is put into operation Cuba will not remain passive and will retaliate.

JARUZELSKI, CZYREK RECEIVE USSR'S BEREGOVOY

LD272049 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has met pilot-cosmonaut Lieutenant General Georgiy Timofeyvich Beregovoy, chairman of the Central Board of the USSR-Polish Friendship Society.

Lt Gen Beregovoy has also met Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The chairman of the central board of the USSR-Polish Friendship Society and his wife are on vacation in Poland.

SRV PARTY DELEGATION VISIT 19-26 AUG REPORTED

LD262348 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 Aug — A study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam paid a visit to Poland between August 19 and 26 at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee.

The members of the delegation were: Hong Chuong, editor-in-chief of the [word indistinct], Nguyen Van Soan, worker of the CC Foreign Department.

The guests [word indistinct] about PUWP's experiences in the field of rebuilding and strengthening the party and mass organizations and with its information activity. They held talks in the organizational, ideological, information, and social and vocational CC departments and with the NOWE DROGI editorial board. The Vietnamese [word indistinct also got acquainted with the work of local party organizations in the Olsztyn Voivodship

The delegation was received by Waldemar Swirgon, PUWP CC secretary.

The meeting was attended by ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Poland, Truong Quang Ngo.

ROMANIAN LEADERS GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251213 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to their Romanian counterparts on Romanian National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the 39th anniversary of Romania's liberation, we send to the fraternal Romanian people, the RCP Central Committee, and the Council of State, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania sincere greetings and congratulations on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

During the years when socialism was being constructed, the Romanian people, who were united by the RCP, scored great successes in their work toward their country's comprehensive development.

The friendship and cooperation between our countries and our peoples is constantly intensifying on the basis of our rich historical traditions, our Marxist-Leninist ideals, and socialist internationalism.

We believe that our cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, which is constantly being consolidated and is a guarantee of the security and good development of all the states of the socialist community, is of good service to the vital interests of our peoples, and the issue of peace in Europe and the whole world.

On your national day, we wish you, dear comrades and the fraternal Romanian people, new successes in implementing your plans for the further socialist development of Romania.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY VISIT REPORTED

LD262332 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 Aug -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria headed by Walter Silbermayer, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria paid a visit to Poland between August 22 and 25 at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee.

The delegation was reached by Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau and PUWP CC secretary, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Political Bureau alternate member and PUWP CC secretary.

The delegation held talks at the PUWP Central Committee and visited the Katowice Voivodship, where they met with the leadership of the PUWP Voivodship, where they met with the leadership of the PUWP Voivodship Committee. The party delegation also visited the Piast Mine in Tychy and the Batory Steel Mill in Chorzow where they talked with the workers and managements of the plants as well as with party, trade union, and youth activists, and representatives of workers' councils and of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

The guests got acquainted with the PUWP's activities designed to strengthen the process of stabilization of socio-economic life in Poland and to consolidate the party's authority.

The delegation showed deep interest in the work of party cells, in the activities of trade unions and self-government bodies and in the implementation of the economic reform.

The Austrian guests expressed their recognition for the PUWP's activities aimed at strengthening the socialist state and developing democracy in socialist Poland.

The two sides voiced their concern for peace and the process of detente in Europe and in the world in connection with the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the threat that NATO would go in for a new (?round) of the arms race.

They stated that it was imperative for all peaceful forces in the world to struggle for the right of nations to live in peace and for disarmament.

The two sides stressed that PUWP and the Communist Party of Austria have a long-standing tradition of internationalist cooperation which they will further strengthen and develop.

The visit was characterized by an atmosphere of cordiality and full identity of views.

BRIEFS

SENTENCES FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES -- A Polish Justice Ministry spokesman briefed PAP on the combat against economic crime today, saying that the number of prison sentences grew from 24 percent in the first half of last year to 27.5 percent this year. In the first half of last year to 27.5 percent this year. In the first half of 1982 the relatively milder sentences of up to 5 years imprisonment made up three-fourths of rulings by the voivodship (provincial) courts. The figure dropped to 64 percent this year along with higher fines ordered as additional punishment to prison sentences. The number of and volume of fines rose by nearly 30 percent a total of some 1 billion 223 million zlotys. The courts also apply more frequently such additional punishments as the ban to hold office or execute profession. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1529 GMT 26 Aug 83 LD]

AIRCRAFT SALES TO GREECE -- A contract has been signed for the delivery of Polish-made multi-purpose Dromader planes to Greece. The 30 Dromaders sold will be used mainly for agricultural works. The Polish side will provide full servicing of the planes and the training of pilots and the maintenance personnel. So far the Dromader planes have been purchased by the United States, Venezuela, Canada, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Morocco and Hungary. [Text] [Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Aug 83 LD]

HARVESTING PROGRESS -- According to information issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy on Monday 22 August, about 400,000-500,000 hectares of grains are still to be harvested, mainly in the hilly and northern areas of the country. The procurement of grains is continuing. Up to 22 August the planned quantities of grains had been procured in 24 voivodships. There are some 3.5 million tons of grains in storage. [Excerpts] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug p 1 AU]

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

AU261746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/8/1983 -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, will pay an official visit to Romania at the beginning of September at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO TULCEA COUNTY

AU260918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0908 GMT Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/08/1983 -- On August 26, in the morning, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, accompanied by other party and state leaders, started a working visit to economic enterprises of Tulcea County, in the vicinity of the Danube delta.

The first unit they visited was the alumina enterprise of the Tulcea Municipality, a unit representative of the county's industry, designed to turn out some 400,000 tons of calcine alumina annually by 1985. The working visit continues.

Tours Plant, Shipyard

AU261047 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Summary] "As reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, is on a working visit in Tulcea County today."

"The party secretary general is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, and Ion Patan."

After his visit to the alumina plant, Ceausescu stopped at the metallurgical combine built in 1976 where he was briefed on achievements; the Tulcea Shipyard where he attended the launching of the Moinesti, a 7,500-ton dwt vessel, and was warmly received by Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building; and various food industry units, where he stressed the importance of improving product quality. The visit continues at this time.

'SHIFT' IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS ASSESSED

LD290546 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 28 Aug 83

["USSR-USA: Step Towards New Concessions; by Branko Stosic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, Aug 28 (TANJUG) -- While foreign observers, particularly in diplomatic circles in Moscow, suggest that there has been a perceptible shift in USSR-USA relations, the official Soviet side not only denies such an advance but openly terms every similar statement from the other side as either "untrue" or "tendentious".

This particularly applies to claims in which US-USSR relations and [word indistinct] are assessed as "visibly strained to the utmost but invisibly calm" with "a slight but persistant advancement".

It is evident that such views do not please Moscow and are in extreme contrast to the picture created by its propaganda on a total deadlock and blocked contacts on all fronts, whether it is question of Euro-missiles and strategic weapons in Geneva or of overall relations and the perspective of the Soviet initiative for an agreement on missiles and on the destruction of "killer-satellites".

Political analysts here together with PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA unanimously depict the state and perspectives of Soviet-US relations as "generally deadlocked".

Thus for example, the US-USSR wheat agreement which observers assess as "a certain 'softening' of relations" and Washington's departure from the embargo policy, is seen by Moscow as the need for the other side to settle its domestic problems. "Reagan does not want to lose the farmers' vote", states the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Foreign observers assess that this totally antagonistic stand towards every sign of a potential improvement in Moscow-Washington relations is motivated by the need to not be prematurely optimistic.

However Moscow's motives are founded even more on caution and the view that a positive assessment would perhaps alleviate the other side. It is assessed here that every expression of optimism would reduce the allies' pressure on Reagan and would have a negative influence on the growing discontent in Western European countries because of the forthcoming deployment of Euro-missiles.

But on the other hand, this shows that Moscow is ready to add new proposals and concessions to the continuation of [word indistinct], on condition that the other side also shows a similar readiness and interest for an "honourable agreement" as it is called here.

USSR 'NOT QUITE SATISIFED' WITH PEACE MOVEMENTS

AU261417 LJUBLJANA DELO in Slovene 24 Aug 83 p 3

[Danilo Slivnik report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 23 Aug -- Despite the great spreading of peace movements in various parts of the world in the past 2 years, Soviet political circles are not quite satisfied with their activities and orientation.

Now on the eve of a "hot fall" which could easily turn into a period of even greater tensions between the superpowers, Soviet commentators -- who in recent months have avoided to a considerable extent any direct intereference in the West European peace movements because enough accusations have already been made by the West that allegedly "Moscow's hand" is behind the mass protests in the FRG, France, Great Britain, and elsewhere -- are becoming increasingly concerned. They do not hide their reproach that, within the peace movements, the "progressive forces" have failed to do all that they could do for disarmament efforts.

Thus, KOMMUNIST, theoretical organ of the Soviet party which expresses the most authoritative Soviet views on all important world issues, emphasizes in its latest issue that the current international situation demands immediate actions on all parts of the workers class to preserve peace and that this demand especially applies to their activity within the framework of peace movements which should represent the largest section of the world's "antiwar front."

As has been the case in the past, this time, too, the main criticism is addressed to the European social democratic parties and governments which are allegedly all too strongly "oriented to the Atlantic side." What angers and troubles Moscow the most in this connection are that the social democrat's claim that the contemporary problems of war and peace are a result of bloc antagonisms between the two superpowers.

For this reason, this time also, the Soviet authors resolutely reject all claims that the Soviet Union is in any way responsible for the current deterioration of international relations and they place blame on the United States and its administration for all such difficulties.

This orientation of the socialist community and the Eastern bloc is allegedly also reflected to a great extent in the political orientation of the peace movement which, in KOMMUNIST's opinion, "should be increasingly clearly aimed" in its sharp actions "against the U.S. nuclear strategy." To prove this assessment, the authors cite the "blockade of the sites" in the FRG and Great Britain designated for the deployment of the new American intermediate range missiles, but completely disregard the true essence of the West European peace movement which is expressly aimed against any kind of arming as well as against the bloc policy.

Therefore, KOMMUNIST's demand for some kind of a "coordination" which is allegedly needed by the peace movement and its participants at this time also sounds strange. True, nothing is said directly where and which political forces should be this "coordinator," but it is evident from the basis of the text of the editorial that their "center" could quite easily be "somewhere in the East."

GDANSK, POLISH SITUATION RECEIVES COMMENT

LD290619 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 28 Aug 83

["Poland: Prior to the anniversary of the Gdansk Agreement; by Nikola Stanojevic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 28 (TANJUG) -- Recent meetings between government representatives and workers in Gdansk and Katowice have shown that there are still "two Polands" and that divisions and mistrust are still evident.

Leaders of the new trade unions in Katowice with the participation of General Jaruzelski pointed out trends and difficulties in large firms in Poland.

At the gathering of those holding identical views on the situation in the country, it was stated that the present situation can be surmounted by "work, peace and self-sacrifice" with the cooperation of "all people of good will."

The meeting of vice-president of the Polish Government Rakowski with workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk showed the "other face" of Poland. This is the face of the part of society which is not reconciled to the government's moves and considers that the hopes of the workers, expressed in the authentic movement on 1980, have been dashed. In a stormy atmosphere, often interrupted by whistles and shouts, Rakowski in the same hall where the now banned Solidarity trade union was founded three years ago, reiterated that the government will not in no way [as received] deviate from the methods it has used to (?settle) the crisis to date.

The Polish press also reported the words of Lech Walesa at the meeting in Gdansk stating that Solidarity had made a mistake, but that the "mistakes made by the government were even greater," he emphasized that now "our motto is socialism yes but no to the methods and roads you have chosen." Assuring the meeting that adherents to the disbanded Solidarity do not wish to undermine socialism, take over authority or bring the international alliances of the Polish state into question, Walesa proposed dialogue with the authorities. He observed that "this time tanks and batons will not convince us of the justifiability of the road."

Thus, dialogue has not been established in Gdansk.

Neither has it been established with other influential social environments, but the lines of division are somewhat fainter then some months ago.

The next few days, regardless of the size of possible protests, will not yet give an answer to the question of how widely accepted are the economic and social reforms launched by the authorities.

FEDERAL PRICE COMMUNITY COUNCIL 'UNSUCCESSFUL'

AU261530 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The Federal Price Community Council met today. The agenda had nine points, among others an analysis of the price movements in the first 7 months of the year and an estimate of the movements by the end of the year, and decisions on new prices of some products. The meeting was unexpectedly concluded in 1 and 1/2 hours, which is probably the shortest duration of a meeting of this council, at least in the past year. Why? We hear about it in a Gordana Buncic report:

Out of the seven members of the Federal Executive Council officially appointed to the council of this community, not a single one attended. An honorable exception was a deputy of an official delegate, who, however, according to the statute of the council, had no power to make decisions. In addition, out of the 43 permanent members of the council, only 20 arrived for the opening of the meeting. Afterwards, two more arrived and a formal quorum was thus somehow achieved. A discussion followed for about an hour, and it was established that many members of the council present had received their briefing papers only today, although it had been decided at the previous session that it should be done 7 days in advance, at least as regards decisions on new prices. It was also noted that some proposals are far-fetched, that they should be reexamined, that political consultations should be carried out, and the like.

Thus the meeting today of the Federal Price Community Council was concluded very quickly, but the decision was made nevertheless to send the materials to the Federal Executive Council for study. The materials will be forwarded merely as the materials of a professional service and not as a resolution of the council. The explanation for this decision was that the work of the Federal Executive Council would otherwise be hampered. The members of the Federal Price Community Council will meet again on 5 September, after which they will submit their opinion to the Federal Executive Council.

Such behavior of the council members is surprising to say the least, for if anything creates internal and external instability in our economy, it is prices. In addition, the standard of living has been seriously endangered because of prices running wild. All these are the reasons for which prices have been placed on the agenda of both state and party and trade union forums, and they all seriously question the responsibility of the price community.

After today's unsuccessful meeting of the Federal Price Community Council, we wonder what will happen if the Federal Executive Council, because of the current situation, has to adopt some price decisions before 5 September, which is to say without the opinion of the council. This would mean that the responsibility for these decisions would be borne by the Federal Executive Council. If this happens, we would interpret the postponement of the meeting today as a draw, in sporting terms, for it was postponed precisely because the representatives of the Federal Executive Council did not attend.

Since the fear was expressed at the session today that attendance problems may be repeated on 5 September, delegate Sinisa Ristic proposed that the council delegates who are on vacation be informed about the date of the next session through the public information media, and this is precisely what we are doing with this report.

SPILJAK URGES UNITY ON STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD262102 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon held a meeting with the members of the political aktiv of the Zagreb municipality of Velika Gorica and spoke about the current domestic and international political situation and the position of nonaligned Yugoslavia. Referring to topical questions of our socioeconomic development, Mika Spiljak particularly emphasized the need for resolute and joint action by organized socialist forces led by the LCY, as well as by all working people of our country, in the implementation of the policy of long-term economic stabilization and, in this connection, of the tasks connected with achieving still greater exports. He also emphasized that these tasks are carried out only by full and creative commitment and by consistent implementation of the agreed stabilization policy. In the revolutionary practice over many years under the leadership of the party and Comrade Tito, Spiljak emphasized, our country experienced even worse tests, but all difficulties were overcome thanks to the monolithic unity and fellowship of our working people. There is no reason why this should not be so now, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said.

SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES FACING SERBIA REVIEWED

LD290948 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] In topical political life there are quite a number of important tasks which should be resolved as quickly as possible. Therefore, many forums broke with the tradition of summer holidays this month. This leads one to the conclusion that a dynamic autumn awaits us in the whole of the country.

This will evidently also be the case with Serbia, as Ljubisav Andric tells us from Belgrade:

[Andric] Such a pace of activity in this League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and assembly is imposed by life itself. If one is to judge by the first indications this political autumn in Serbia will be entirely marked by the battle for economic stabilization. At the League of Communists Central Committee Presidium session held on Thursday, the nearly 5-hour-long debate on this subject clearly showed that the economic situation in the republic is bad, that the way out of the difficulties will be neither easy nor straightforward but that with much common sense and patience it is possible.

This republic has to ensure $423 million only to repay outstanding debts by the end of the year; losses in the economy are over 11.5 billion dinars [currencies as received] while 200 basic organizations of associated labor had to stop production for 9 days on the average in the first 6 months due to shortages. These three facts alone indicate the seriousness of the situation and the circumstances which the working people and political factors of Serbia face and which they will face in the coming autumn right up until the end of the year.

The fact that primary importance is given to the stabilization -- the topic of the present days and present decade -- does not at all mean that other topics will be disregarded. One of the topics which is being prepared for the session of the highest party leadership in the republic is the question of social differences and social policy. The dizzy increase in prices and in the cost of living have placed the question of social policy with great seriousness on the agenda, in particular of trade union meetings. The social division has assumed impermissible dimensions: the impoverishment of some and the enrichment of others, if not prevented on time, could exert a fateful influence on the political mood of the working people and citizens, and on society's stability. Of the immediate actions we shall also mention all those which will be set in motion by the Socialist Alliance, in the harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of winter crops, though in saying this we have not even come near to exhausting the list of topics which will mark this year's autumn in Serbia. Many of them will suddenly spring to life and they cannot, therefore, be planned beforehand.

CKREBIC WINDS UP SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU252032 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

["Excerpts" of speech by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, winding up discussion at a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia in Belgrade on 25 August -- recorded]

[Text] I believe that representatives of our organs responsible for prices have acted in a formalistic, defensive, and confused manner in public, while the talks with representatives of inspectorates have demonstrated helplessness, confusion, and insecurity. All these things were present and now it is necessary to extract experiences and to learn lessons, as well as to draw certain conclusions so that we will get out of the present situation as soon as possible, and so that we will leave these impressions behind. However, these impressions can be removed solely by a clear policy, a resolute position, and by greater involvement.

Naturally, I propose here that we should not adopt any political stance as to whether or not it is now necessary to lift the freeze on prices, and I believe that the discussion went in such a direction that we primarily looked where our overall weaknesses are -- both in the society as a whole and in our republic -- which has resulted in such uncontrolled developments which now must be corrected and touched up.

The fact is that there is no condition from the document on economic stabilization or the final document that allows for such price trends. What has happened is that neither is our market functioning, nor are demand and supply harmonious but, on the contrary, they are greatly disproportional. In the meantime, the influence of world prices is nearly marginal for those of us who try to import as little as possible and who cannot intervene with imported goods to suppress the tendency of higher prices and so forth, in view of our foreign exchange situation.

Accordingly, I believe that the purpose of the political intervention was quite clear and good -- to take a break and to coordinate the efforts to establish the parity of prices and to bring them into harmony, and so forth, everything that it is possible to do now.

I would also like to mention another complex problem, this is the taxation policy. We spoke about this problem some time before the summer recess. We have new phenomena which our taxation policy does not follow now. We have occurrences of new sources of income, on the basis of which social differences are formed, as well as interests groups in the society. This is a fact. A stiff taxation of income not resulting from work or which enables a life without work. [sentence as heard] In our taxation policy we must tax incomes, both personal incomes as well as, primarily, other incomes outside personal incomes. We must have progressive taxation and so forth.

Accordingly, the problem of fixed incomes [rentijerstvo], of renting out socially-owned apartments, the sale of a right to an apartment, rent resulting from the sale of real estate, and who knows what all exists in this field -- all these problems must be found in a discussion of our taxation policy. This means a progressive taxation of income outside one's personal incomes, a reduction of unjustified, not [words indistinct], of unjustified social differences certainly calls for a developed taxation system. For, as it is now, the field of rent has not yet been touched, and so forth.

Accordingly, I believe that in our taxation policy we still have no real detailed policy [words indistinct]. This causes nervousness, confusion, and so on. This is one of the great problems with which our pertinent organs and we ourselves must deal, at least as far as policy is concerned. I believe that what we are facing is a further activation of the League of Communists. Branko Pesic said something about this. Naturally, the League of Communists does not appear only in self-critical form. It must also appear in the delegate system, it must appear in our overall political organization as a mobile force. From this viewpoint, I believe that Branko Pesic is right because this could be a far greater mobile force, in view of its possibilities.

We face an activation of the League of Communists within the framework of communes and work organizations in perceiving our own measures and actions, and I attach special importance to this.